**1. Using If conditionals**

**Incorrect**: If I will visit London, I will meet you.  
**Correct**: If I visit London, I will meet you.  
**Rule**   
Use simple present tense to refer to the future after conjunctions like when, after, if, as soon as.  
**Examples**   
I will talk to him when I see him in the next two days.  
  
I will call you as soon as I arrive at the airport.  
If the plan succeeds, I will come.

**2. Married with/married to**

**Incorrect**: She is married with an engineer  
**Correct**: She is married to an engineer.  
**Rule**   
To is a correct preposition to use with married.

**3. Every with (singular noun)/ Every with (plural noun)**

**Incorrect**: Every students is intelligent in the class.  
**Correct**: Every student is intelligent in the class.  
**Rule**   
A Singular noun is used with every.

**4. Using but and although together**

**Incorrect**: Although it was raining, but we went to market.  
**Correct**: Although it was raining, we went to market.  
**Rule**   
If the sentence starts with although, don't use but with that.  
**Examples**   
Although cell phones have many merits, demerits cannot be overlooked.  
Although he was not well, he attended the function.

**5. Your/you’re**

**Incorrect**: What were your answer?  
**Correct**: What was your answer?  
**Rule**   
Your indicates possession that is something belonging to you while “You’re” is a contraction for “you are”.  
**Examples**   
Where is your cell phone?  
You're responsible for this project.

**6. Its/it’s**

**Incorrect**: Its Sunday morning.  
**Correct**: It's Sunday morning.  
**Rule**   
“It's” is a contraction for it is.  
“Its” is a possessive pronoun for things.  
**Examples**   
The floor looks great with its new mat.  
It's raining outside.

### 7. There/their/they’re

**Incorrect**: Parents work for there children.  
**Correct**: Parents work for their children.  
**Rule**   
There is generally used for a place.  
Their refers possession, something belonging to them.  
They're is a contraction for They are.  
**Examples**   
Children are playing with their toys.  
There are many shops.  
They're going to Delhi.

### 8. Unique/most unique

**Incorrect**: This is the most unique dress.  
**Correct**: This is the unique dress.  
**Rule**   
Adjectives like unique, ideal, entire, extreme, perfect do not admit different degrees of comparison.  
**Examples**   
That job is perfect for him.  
These conditions are ideal.

### 9. Me/ I

**Incorrect**: Smith and me went to the mall.  
**Correct**: Smith and I went to the mall.  
**Rule**   
When talking about doing some activity with someone else, use his/her name followed by I.  
**Examples**   
My brother and I love ice cream.  
John and I are planning a trip.

### 10. Then/than

**Incorrect**: She is beautiful then her.  
**Correct**: She is beautiful than her.  
**Rule**   
Than is used for a comparison.  
Then is used for planning a schedule or to indicate instructions.  
**Examples**   
He is clever than her.  
First I will go to Amritsar then Delhi.

### 11. Amount/number

**Incorrect**: A greater amount of people are visiting the stadium.  
**Correct**: A greater number of people are visiting the stadium.  
**Rule**   
The amount is used for uncountable commodities.  
The number is used for countable things.  
**Examples**   
A large amount of sand is needed for the project.  
We can watch a number of TV shows.

### 12. Fewer/less

**Incorrect**: There are less dresses.  
**Correct**: There are fewer dresses.  
**Rule**   
Fewer is used for countable items.  
Less is used for uncountable commodities.  
**Examples**   
There was a less rainfall last year.  
There are fewer students in the class.

### 13. Did not

**Incorrect**: I did not saw him yesterday.  
**Correct**: I did not see him yesterday.  
**Rule**   
Use base form of the verb with did.  
**Examples**   
I did not study Maths.  
He didn't get up early today.  
Her mother did not allow her to go out with her friends.

### 14. Too/enough

**Incorrect**: This shirt is too enough for me.  
**Correct**: This shirt is too big for me.  
**Rule**   
Too is used before adjectives and adverbs. So,, in the above sentence use too with the adjective big.  
Enough is used before nouns.  
**Examples**   
I don't have enough time.  
The ring was too small.

### 15. Gerunds

**Incorrect**: We enjoy to go for walk after dinner.  
**Correct**: We enjoy going for walk after dinner.  
**Rule**   
A gerund is a verb form which functions as a noun. In other words, a gerund is a noun made from a verb by adding "-ing." There are some verbs like dislike, which are always followed by a gerund.  
**Examples**   
We, enjoy going for a walk. (The gerund always follows the verb ‘enjoy'.)  
I love eating ice cream.

### 16. Every day/every day

**Incorrect**: He need a car for his every day activities.  
**Correct**: He needs a car for his everyday activities.  
**Rule**   
Every day is an adjective that means commonplace or happening every day.  
Every day is an adverbial phrase that means each day or daily. It can be replaced with each day or all days.  
**Examples**   
I meet him every day.  
He goes to college every day.  
I need a laptop for my everyday work.

### 17. Possession shared by two persons

**Incorrect**: It is Smith’s and Peter’s car.  
**Correct**: It is Smith and Peter’s car.  
**Rule**   
Use apostrophe only, after the name of the second person  
**Example**   
This is Mark and Smith's house.

### 18. His/hers/its

**Incorrect**: The dog lost his bone. (The gender is unknown.)  
**Correct**: The dog lost its bone.  
**Rule**   
Use “it” if you don’t know the gender of an animal.  
**Example**   
His dog participates in many dog shows. It has won many prizes.

### 19. Well/good (happiness)

**Incorrect**: He feels well.  
**Correct**: He feels good.  
**Rule**   
Use good when expressing happiness.  
**Examples**   
She feels good after attending a concert.  
He feels good by working for the company.

### 20. Well/good (quality)

**Incorrect**: She cooks good.  
**Correct**: She cooks well.  
**Rule**   
Use well when expressing a quality of someone or something.  
**Examples**   
The machine works well.  
She sings well.

### 21. Each is/ Each are

**Incorrect**: Each of the cars are fast.  
**Correct**: Each of the cars is fast.  
**Rule**

Use singular verb (is) with indefinite pronouns (such as each, none, neither)  
**Example**   
Each of the students is fast.  
Neither of them is my classmate.  
One of my friends is obese.

### 22. One of the ...

**Incorrect**: One of the train is late.  
**Correct**: One of the trains is late.  
**Rule**   
In the above sentence, the singular countable noun train follows the quantifier one, which requires a plural noun.  
**Examples**   
Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world.  
He is one of my best friends.

### 23. Police is / police are

**Incorrect**: The police is coming.  
**Correct**: The police are coming.  
**Rule**   
Use plural form 'are' when referring to police in general. The word police is an aggregate noun, a word representing an indefinite number of parts; aggregate nouns have a plural form. When referring to a single person or a specific department, use singular 'is'.  
**Examples**   
The police are blocking off the street where the robbery occurred.  
The police department is at the corner of the Main street.

### 24. Misplaced adverbs

**Incorrect**: He almost washed all of the cars.  
**Correct**: He washed almost all of the cars.  
**Rule**   
Be careful where the adverb is placed in the sentence as it has a different meaning. Both the sentences above have the different meaning.

### 25. The omission of second part of comparison

**Incorrect**: Smith likes Maths more than English.  
**Correct**: Smith likes Maths more than he likes English.

### 26. An/a

**Incorrect**: It is a old television set  
**Correct**: It is an old television set  
**Rule**: If the beginning of the word sounds like a consonant, we use a. If it sounds like a vowel, we use an. We hear a vowel sound at the beginning of uncle and a consonant sound at the beginning of university (you-ni-ver-sity).  
**Examples**:  
a horse  
an hour  
a university